

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS OF BEES FROM INDIA.

BY PETER CAMERON.

AGLAOAPIS, gen. nov.

Wings short, not reaching to the apex of the third abdominal segment. There are two closed cubital cellules; the first is longer than the second above and below; the radial cellule has the apex rounded and not much narrowed; the first recurrent nervure is interstitial; the second is received not far from the apex of the cellule. Eyes large, slightly converging below, and reaching to the base of the mandibles; the ocelli are in a curve. Labrum visible, short, obliquely depressed. Mandibles bidentate; the apical tooth is much larger than the other. Scutellum bluntly projecting laterally at the apex; the middle slightly projects, and is keeled; the post-scutellum is keeled in the middle. Median segment short; the basal area large. Legs short and stout, pilose; the tibiæ and tarsi not densely covered with long hair. The basal segment of the abdomen is transverse at the base, and is bordered at the base by a distinct keel; the apical segment is longer than the penultimate, and is distinctly incised at the apex; the sides of the incision are straight and oblique, and form two distinct lobes, which become gradually narrowed from the base to the apex; the lower edge is stoutly keeled. The antennæ are short and stout; the third joint is not much narrowed; the head is well-developed behind the eyes, with the occiput transverse; the apex of the scutellum does not project over the post-scutellum, and only over the median segment at the sides; the claws and spurs are simple; the tegulæ are large; the head and thorax are thickly covered with short white pubescence; the abdominal segments are narrowly banded at the apex with white pubescence. There is no ventral scopa. The front calcaria are normally curved; the claws simple.

Belongs, if anywhere, to the Stelididæ, and comes nearest perhaps to *Parevaspis*, which may be known from it by the projecting apex of the scutellum, which is incised at the apex; by the second recurrent nervure being received beyond the second transverse cubital nervure, and not in the second cubital cellule; by the apex of the abdomen not being deeply incised in the middle in the female; and by the longer wings. The wings in the present genus are shorter than usual. It is easily known by the form of the scutellum, by the transversely keeled basal segment of the abdomen, and by the deep incision in the apical segment. The colour—black, with the basal two or three segments of the abdomen red—is peculiar, and does not occur with any other Indian species. The genus is doubtless, like *Stelis* and *Parevaspis*, a parasitic one.

AGLAOAPIS BREVIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Black, thickly covered with white pubescence; the apices of the abdominal segments banded with white pubescence; the greater part

of the first and the whole of the second segment, and sometimes the third, red; the wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. Female. Long. 6-7 mm.

Hab. Bombay (G. A. J. Rothney).

Antennæ black, the flagellum with a faint brownish tint; bare, the scape covered with white hair. Front and vertex strongly and closely punctured; the front, the sides of the face, and of the clypeus thickly covered with white pubescence; the central parts and the vertex much more sparsely covered with similar pubescence. Mandibles black, rufous near the apex; the base punctured, and covered with white pubescence; the middle above hollowed. Mesonotum and scutellum closely rugosely punctured, and covered with white pubescence, which is thicker and more fulvous in tint round the eyes; the post-scutellum is thickly covered with white longish pubescence. The base of the median segment is stoutly longitudinally striated; its apical slope laterally is covered thickly with white pubescence. Pleuræ thickly covered with white pubescence. Legs black, thickly covered with white pubescence; the calcaria testaceous. Abdomen closely and distinctly punctured; the punctuation on the basal two segments is stronger and more widely separated than it is on the others.

BUTTERFLY COLLECTING IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY IN 1900.

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THE following notes are a record of butterfly collecting in Austria and Hungary during one month of the summer of 1900, from June 21st to July 21st. The dates and localities were as follows:—Salzburg, June 21st to 28th; Berchtesgaden, June 26th to 28th; Modling, near Vienna, June 29th to July 2nd; Buda Pesth, July 3rd to 9th; Herculesbad, July 12th to 20th; Orsowa, July 20th.

At Salzburg there were very few butterflies on the low ground; almost everything was collected on the wooded hills a few miles east of the town.

At Berchtesgaden, in Bavaria, but a few miles from Salzburg, there is a fine opportunity for mountain collecting, but unfortunately the weather was dull or rainy, with the exception of one day—June 27th—when I collected in the woods above the village.

At Modling, near Vienna, the weather was fine, but some of the best species found there were not yet on the wing (one *Neptis lucilla* was taken).

At Buda Pesth we had very unfavourable weather; the days were mostly showery, and at times windy and cold. Collecting was mostly on the Schwabenberg, a mountain reached by rack-and-pinion railway from the town. It is an interesting locality, covered with woods of oak and beech, and with open grassy slopes.